

WAR NEARLY OVER

British Army Will March Into Johannesburg To-day.

BOERS' RESISTANCE ENDED.

"Sun's" Correspondent at Pretoria Says They Will at Once Sue for Peace.

Gen. Roberts Marches to the Suburbs of the "Gold City" Without Opposition—Believes the Mines Have Been Saved—Rapidity of the British Movements Partly Due to a Call from England for Roberts to Send 100,000 Men Back for Home Defense as Soon as Possible—Butler Engages the Boers in the Natal Passes and Will Probably Get Through Soon, as Roberts Now Commands the Railway Lines.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, May 29.—The war is virtually over. The news first came in a despatch from THE "SUN's" special correspondent at Pretoria, which was sent from the Boer capital on Monday and reached here at a 6 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, saying that the Boers had abandoned further resistance and would immediately sue for peace.

Four hours later came Gen. Roberts' despatch announcing that he had occupied the suburbs of Johannesburg without opposition and would enter the city at noon to-day. This undoubtedly a section of the Transvaal who would go to the hopeless struggle to the end, but it was regarded as almost certain that Pretoria would capitulate within a few days of the Boer capitulation. In fact, the last hours of the South African Republic have been reached and the remains of the Boer army are being driven back to the Orange River.

Gen. Roberts' despatch is as follows:
"Pretoria, May 29.—We arrived here this afternoon without being seriously opposed. There were no serious difficulties so far as I am aware in the main column, and the invaders of the country are not expected to meet any serious opposition. The Boers have not carried off all the rolling stock.

"We have possession of the junction connecting Johannesburg and Natal and Pretoria and Klerksdorp by railway. Johannesburg is reported quiet. No mines, I understand, have been injured.

"I shall summon the commandant in the morning, and if as I expect, there should be no opposition, I propose to enter the town with all the troops at 12 noon."

The rapidity of Gen. Roberts' advance during the past few days has been something remarkable. The immediate object of his haste has been to prevent the working of the mines, which would have been taken care of, if sufficient time had been allowed for the Boers to do so. The Boers' purpose has been to prevent the working of the mines, which would have been taken care of, if sufficient time had been allowed for the Boers to do so.

The fundamental reason for Gen. Roberts' haste has been the urgent request of the home government that he complete the campaign with the greatest possible speed in order to release the troops for home defense. The pacification of the country will be undertaken most energetically. To this end the treatment of the conquered Boers will be much more liberal than they themselves expect. The irreconcilables will probably give trouble by continuing guerrilla operations for some time, but the greater part of the regular British troops will be sent back to England at the earliest possible moment, and the country may be prepared for any eventualities arising from the crisis.

THE "SUN" hears that the War Office has asked Gen. Roberts to leave the country by the first of October. Gen. Roberts has been practically no news of consequence received from South Africa. A British force, evidently from Mafeking, has occupied Zwartkop and another force, doubtless from Bulwer's, has been advancing to Lichtenburg. These movements are clearly part of the plan for a general conference on Pretoria.

When Gen. Buller's army learned of Gen. Roberts' arrival outside of Johannesburg they displayed the greatest eagerness to enter the city. But the Boers' resistance was so energetic that they were not able to do so until yesterday. During a fierce battle on Sunday Lord Roberts' army defeated the Boers' army and the Boers' army was driven back to the Orange River. It is believed in the British camp that the Boers will not remain at Lichtenburg for any length of time. Civil rule has been re-established in Natal.

ORANGE FREE STATE ANNEXED.

Gen. Roberts Proclaims the Change, Renaming It the Orange River State.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
PRETORIA, May 29, 9:30 P. M.—From the Klerksdorp bridge we can hear Gen. French's general order. The Transvaal Government papers are no longer received. During a fierce battle on Sunday Lord Roberts' army defeated the Boers' army and the Boers' army was driven back to the Orange River. It is believed in the British camp that the Boers will not remain at Lichtenburg for any length of time. Civil rule has been re-established in Natal.

LONDON, May 29.—A despatch to the "Star" from Klerksdorp says that Gen. Roberts announced at a church service on Sunday the annexation of the Orange Free State, renaming it the Orange River State.

Pretoria officials state that the British occupied Zwartkop on Monday and that a large force is moving on Lichtenburg. President Kruger ordered that Sunday, Monday and Tuesday should be observed as special days of humiliation, confession of sin, and prayers for the preservation of the country's independence.

Twenty-four Hours to Chicago.
The Lake Shore Limited most comfortable train in the world—every day at 3:30 P. M. from Grand Central Station, New York City—Ad.

BOERS CEASE TO RESIST.

Pretoria Correspondent Says They Will Probably at Once Sue for Peace.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
PRETORIA, May 29, via Lorenzo Marques, May 29, noon.—The Boers have ceased to offer resistance to the advance of the British troops. I have good reason to believe that the Transvaal authorities will immediately open negotiations for peace if they have not already taken the first steps in that direction.

Yesterday they made final inquiries in various quarters by cable asking if any hope might still be entertained of help from their friends abroad.

PRETORIA, May 27, via Lorenzo Marques, May 29.—President Kruger today issued a proclamation appointing a day of humiliation throughout the Republic in view of the critical situation.

Komatipoort, the last Transvaal town on the railway to Delagoa Bay, is being fortified.

The question of the removal of the British prisoners is receiving the serious attention of the Executive Council. The commanding officer at the front demands their immediate removal to Marquias, which is close to the terminus of the Solati Railway. President Kruger is opposed to removing the prisoners.

The feverish activity in adding to and strengthening the defense works of the capital continues.

The news of the approach of the British troops has caused a panic in Johannesburg among the neutral residents, who fear a bombardment of the town. Crowds of foreigners are leaving daily for Delagoa Bay.

A despatch sent from Klerksdorp on Saturday states that a British force numbering about 1,000 men, with two guns, was then reported to be crossing the Vaal River at Commando Drift. It was added that strong commands were en route to intercept the British and give them battle.

BOERS' FUTURE OUTLINED.

No Shred of Independent Government for Them, Says Lord Salisbury.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, May 29.—Speaking at a meeting of the City of London Conservative Association this evening Lord Salisbury declared that "Stop the War" had been attributed to him, a promise that there should be no annexation of territory or goldfields, and it quoted what he reported to be a sentence from one of his speeches to the effect that "we desire no goldfields, no territory."

The Prime Minister contended that this was snatched from the context of his speech in the House of Commons, and that he had no intention of making any pledge. He maintained that he had never given such a pledge, and had never used words that could reasonably be construed into such a pledge. He had said that he was not in a position to make any pledge, and that he was not in a position to make any pledge.

Lord Salisbury added that he dwelt upon this subject because annexation was likely to become a burning question before long and it was vital to the policy of the Government in dealing with the result of the war. He said that he was not in a position to make any pledge, and that he was not in a position to make any pledge.

It was too early to prophesy the course the policy of the Government would take, but Lord Salisbury said he would venture to lay down the primary condition governing every other consideration that precautions must be taken that would make it impossible for war to occur again. What measures would be necessary depended largely upon the action and temper of the Boers. Their resistance had already gone beyond the limit to which resistance could wisely go. They had acted so that every bitterness created by the war and every severance of the classes and races had been stimulated to the utmost, and as long as they continued to resist the task would be more difficult and the time occupied must be more exacting.

Dealing with the responsibilities involved in the settlement, Lord Salisbury said: "I repeat our first responsibility will be to protect the native races, which have been sorely neglected. In dealing with the republics. Beyond this we must conduct our policy as to reduce to a minimum the suffering and the terrible evils which have been caused by the war, but at the same time to subject to the condition that no secret impulse hostile to the Empire or the Queen shall be allowed to exist."

"With entering further into detail, I think we are entitled to invoke the policy which through many years England has pursued toward her colonies. It is everywhere a policy of assimilation, and the population is quite new, as in Australia, and in colonies where the population is ancient, as in Canada, the good will, sincerity and honesty of the English Government is heartily recognized, and England is thoroughly repaid by their affection. Our most fervent will be directed toward that goal, our motives will be the most pure, and our policy will be the most just. English Government in their dealings with the colonies and before many years we hope that the affection which will unite the colonies in South Africa to the Government and the Queen will be as strong as the affection which unites Canada and the Australian colonies to us."

Ordered the Mines Destroyed.
Government Sent Positive Instructions to the Commandant-General Botha.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
PRETORIA, May 29, via Lorenzo Marques, May 29, noon.—In reply to the representations of Commandant-General Botha, who has strongly opposed the destruction of the local coal mines, the Government has ordered the destruction of the mines, and the Government has ordered the destruction of the mines.

At 10 o'clock to-day the great Vaal River railway bridge, one of the finest in South Africa, was completely destroyed by dynamite. It was a sad spectacle to see the great structure blown to pieces, but the explosion afforded a magnificent sight.

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ELEVEN SHOT IN ST. LOUIS.

Men Guarding Street Cars Fire on Riotous Strikers.

One Girl Among the Wounded—Two Men Will Probably Die—Boy Says He Was Shot by a Policeman After Crowd Had Been Dispersed—Strikers Appoint Two Arbitrators.

ST. LOUIS, May 29.—The twenty-second day of the street railway strike was a bloody one. Eleven persons were shot, two of whom will probably die. The attempt to open the north and south lines resulted in a riotous scene. The first disturbance occurred about 10 o'clock in the morning. During the night two big bonfires had been built on the tracks, one at the corner of Broadway and Miller, and another block north. Four cars were sent out this morning and the crews alighted and threw the blazing logs off the tracks. On each car was a policeman and a number of workmen.

Some women and children on the sidewalks began to loot at the crews. It is charged that the conductor of car No. 9 drew a revolver and fired directly at the crowd. Then, according to the statements of many persons present, a volley came from each of the four cars. Women and children screamed and fled in confusion. One woman was shot in the arm and was repented and then there was firing at random from the cars.

William Gramman, 27 years old, single, who lives with his mother at 224 Madison street, was badly wounded from the scene of the shooting, was badly wounded. Gramman is a night watchman for Salvage Corps No. 1. He was shot in the left arm. His injury was temporarily dressed and he was taken to the City Hospital where, it is said, his leg may have to be amputated to save his life.

Dolly Mitchell, 13 years old, of 1306 South Broadway, was hit in the right arm below the elbow. Her older sister was by her side when she was struck. James McGee, of 1828 South Third street, was shot in the left arm. The bullet entered near the elbow and passed through the arm.

Gramman, who stood near the corner where the Little Mitchell girl gave a shriek and fell into her sister's arms. The girl was hit in the head and the bullet passed through the head. The girl was shot in the head and the bullet passed through the head.

Policeman Phillips, who was on the first car, reported to the Southern street station that he did not fire a shot, and that he saw only one stone thrown. He said that so far as he knew no policeman fired.

The bullet struck one house, and half a dozen went through the windows and doors of the Bohne-Brook street. Furniture company's store No. 1410. One large plate glass window and a large window in the rear of the store were shattered. Two bullets crashed through windows in a flat upstairs.

The second riot occurred at Broadway and Pennsylvania street on Monday, during which one boy was seriously wounded. The trouble occurred during the night. The rioters were shouting and throwing stones and various other missiles. The rioters were shouting and throwing stones and various other missiles.

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AN ANGRY RAILROAD PRESIDENT

Puts a Division Superintendent Off His Train at a Lonely Siding.

CHICAGO, May 29.—President Burt of the Union Pacific brought a conference with Division Superintendent Harris to a sudden end yesterday by stopping the train and forcibly ejecting Harris from the car. Harris was left at a lonely siding near Green River with the choice of waiting or waiting several hours for another train.

The trouble arose over a discussion of the work in progress on the Cheyenne division, where the Union Pacific is building a new line in tunnels and cut-offs. This work has been under the supervision of Harris, who is a division superintendent. Harris was left at a lonely siding near Green River with the choice of waiting or waiting several hours for another train.

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TO LAND TROOPS IN CHINA.

ONE HUNDRED MARINES FROM THE NEWARK SENT TO TIEN-TSIN.

Uprising of the Boxers Grows More Serious—Report from Shanghai That the Rebels Defeated the Imperial Troops Who Thereupon Joined Them Heavily Attacked.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
TIEN-TSIN, May 29.—An armed party of Frenchmen and Germans started this afternoon to try to rescue the Belgians at Chang-Sin-Tien, whose retreat has been cut off by the French Consul, conceding permission for the rescue party to travel by railway to Feng-Tai, where Chinese protection ends.

One hundred marines from the American warship Newark are expected at Tien-Tsin to-night.

LONDON, May 29.—According to a despatch from Shanghai the imperial troops who were sent to disperse the rebels were hopelessly outnumbered and several hundred of them were killed. The rebels captured two guns and many rifles. The imperial troops then joined the rebels in a body and are now cooperating with them.

It is believed that the entire Manchurian sympathies with the Boxers' anti-foreign crusade, and it is beyond doubt that the Empress Dowager and Prince Ching countenance it. Unless the Empress is removed and the Emperor restored the Powers must undertake the government of China.

This should be accepted with reserve, as the situation in Shanghai has heretofore been untrustworthy.

A news agency despatch from Tien-Tsin of yesterday's date reported that the retreat of several Belgians with their families was cut off at Chang-Sin-Tien, near Feng-Tai. The Belgians were defending themselves from the hills at last accounts, but there are doubts as to their safety.

The Boxers are burning Feng-Tai. There is a British guard of only twenty-five men in addition to volunteers to protect Tien-Tsin.

Several missionaries have been cut off at Pao-tung-tai.

A despatch from Peking, dated Monday, says the Feng-Tai Railway station has been burned and the station has been destroyed. The station has been destroyed and the station has been destroyed.

A despatch from Tien-Tsin of Tuesday's date says: "Two hundred Chinese soldiers cleared the railway to Peking and service